(LIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2526.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1795.

FRANCFORT, *March* 3.

ON the 23d ult. the Hanoverian miniſter announced to the diet, that the circles of Weſtphalia and Lower Saxony were ſeriouſly menaced by the French, and demanded ſtrenuouſly that they ſhould be ſuccoured by detachments of troops.

The French have levied conſiderable contributions at Cleves and Meurs, where they have more eſpecially taxed the nobleſſe and clergy very heavily indeed. The French troops appear to be directing their efforts more againſt the biſhoprick of Munſter than againſt Weſel.

The provinces of Groningen and Overyſſel are entirely in poſſeſſion of the French, who have an army of 12,000 men near the former place. On the frontier of Weſtphalia they occupied on the 20th ult. (February) the line from Croll to Covoerden, the weak fortifications of which were demoliſhed by the Engliſh previouſly to the evacuation. It would appear that the French mean to detach a ſtrong force to Eaſt Frieſland, to make themſelves maſters of the mouth of the Ems.

General Kalkreuth's army is ſtill marching towards Weſtphalia by the route of Heſſe. The Pruſſian army forming in Weſtphalia will amount to more than 60,000 men, of which one third will be cavalry.

LOWER ELBE, *March* 5.

The Auſtrian forces are marching to the Rhine in great numbers. A body of 25,000 of them are encamped near the Lippe. Another corps of 16,000, in Engliſh pay, remain with the Hanoverian general Walmoden. On the other hand the French are not leſs active, 15,000 have entered Cologne. It is further reported that the Auſtrians are to croſs the Rhine near Ehrenbreitſtein, at the ſame time that the army of the Empire croſs it at Mentz, to make a diverſion in that quarter.

HANOVER, *March* 9.

A tranſport of 2300 French priſoners has been ſent off from the army, under a guard of 550 men; they are to proceed to Horten, in this electorate, where general Walmoden, it is ſaid, has orders to effect their exchange. Our head quarters are at Munſter. The cordon, forming for the defence of this quarter, is commanded by prince Erneſt of Mecklenburg.

WESEL, *March* 12.

Between the French that were advancing towards Munſter, and the allies, there has been a very ſerious affair. It occurred at Ahauſen on the 4th inſt. and terminated in the defeat of the enemy, who were obliged to retire with great loſs. A number of waggons with wounded Auſtrians have been brought into Borken.

The garriſon of Munſter, 4000 ſtrong, have received orders to march to the Rhine, to erect batteries and throw up entrenchments.

LINGEN, *March* 15.

A very bloody ſcene has been acting here for three days paſt. The French made their firſt attempt on the 12th, near Bentheim, but they were repulſed by the allies, with a great loſs of men, and eleven pieces of cannon.

The enemy renewed their attack on the 13th, and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, obliged the allies to fall back to the Rhine. The loſs on both ſides is conſiderable, eſpecially of the Heſſian cavalry, who were of excellent ſervice. The action laſted from ſix in the morning till ſeven in the evening. The caſtle at Bentheim, which held out ſome time after the French entered the place, has ſurrendered by capitulation. The garriſon were not made priſoners. The French were 5000 ſtrong.

March 27. No doubt the arrival of the Pruſſian troops in our environs muſt cauſe a great alteration in the preſent ſyſtem of war among the combined powers. The daily proof we got of it were theſe: the French not only evacuated the frontier places of Holland, but ſeveral in Germany. All we can gueſs about the endeavours of the Pruſſian army is, they intend to keep the French army within Holland, and ſo give by theſe means, a ſufficient opportunity to the Auſtrians to relieve Luxemburg.

LOWER RHINE, *March* 5.

The Imperialiſts advance up the Rhine, and the Pruſſians arrive by forced marches in Weſtphalia. A corps of Auſtrians, however, conſiſting of 25,000 men, remains upon the Lippe, and the 16,000 Auſtrians in Engliſh pay, remain with the army of general count Walmoden.

The French, on the contrary, march down the Rhine, and it is ſaid that ſince the 24th ult. 15,000 of them have entered Cologne. It is alſo ſaid that the Auſtrians are about to croſs the Rhine near Ehrenbreitſtein, which is to be done by the army of the empire above Mentz, in order to divert the French. The troops of the latter in motion towards the Lower Rhine, are, it is believed, deſtined for Holland, in order to reinforce the army there.

VIENNA, *March* 26.

A very current report of a ſpeedy peace with the French was prevalent yeſterday, and continues ſo today. The national convention is ſaid to have written letters hither calculated to facilitate that event. The count de Lehrbach, our miniſter at the electoral Palatinate court, is lately arrived from Munich, for the purpoſe, it is aſſerted, of receiving inſtructions for a negotiation on the part of his Imperial majeſty, with the commiſſioners from the committee of public ſafety now reſident at Baſle. Not a word has lately been heard reſpecting the negotiation between us and Great-Britain, nor do we know whether this conference at Baſle is to be opened in concert with the court of St. James's or not.

Letters from Venice, dated the 7th, inform us, that the ſenate has choſen M. Alviac Guerini, a patrician, as miniſter plenipotentiary at Paris, with the title of noble, uſual with the republic, when it ſends a Patrician to a foreign court in any other character than that of ambaſſador.

The couriers of Conſtantinople, retarded by the melting of the ſnow, and conſequent badneſs of the roads, arrive ſo ſlowly, that the letters of the 10th of February, did not reach before the 12th of this month. By theſe we learn, that a great ſcarcity prevails, occaſioned in ſome meaſure by the ſtorms in the Archipelago. The ſurrounding provinces and Adrianople are in a ſimilar ſtate. Bread is raiſed to double its ordinary price, and is ſo bad as to produce even a mortality amongſt the people, who die in great numbers. A general inſurrection is every moment apprehended. To add to this calamity, Adrianople and its neighbourhood are infeſted by bands of robbers, more numerous than in the laſt year, to which the embarraſſed government can apply no remedy.

The Porte has ordered an armament of 10 ſhips and 10 frigates, for the purpoſe of protecting from French ſhips of war and pirates, the tranſports of grain they are importing from Syria and Alexandria, where happily at this time proviſions are in great abundance.

HAMBURG, *March* 29.

The campaign at preſent begins to look more important. The Auſtrians are coming down in great force, and Hungarians, Walachians and Servians, are paſſing through Francfort every day. If the Pruſſians are in earneſt, and ſhew the ſame valour they exhibited under the great Frederick, we may expect ſuch ſucceſs as would at leaſt ſecure us an honourable peace. The youth here liſt in conſiderable numbers into the ſervice of the emperor and the king of Pruſſia.

Mayence is thought to be in ſafety. The garriſon is ſaid to amount to twenty-five or thirty thouſand Auſtrians. The Pruſſians have all withdrawn themſelves for the defence of Hanover.

HAGUE, *March* 21.

The oath ordered to be taken by the magiſtracy, miniſtry, municipalities and other public bodies, is to the following purport:

"I declare my acknowledgment of, and reſpect for, the unalienable rights of men and citizens, as they were declared by the proviſional repreſentatives of the people of Holland, in their publication of the 31ſt of January, 1795, and ſwear to uphold them in my office or employment, as much as is in my power; and I ſwear to be true and faithful to the repreſentatives of the people of Holland, whoſe ſovereignty I acknowledge to exiſt in themſelves, and to obey their repreſentatives."

From four to ſix perſons are daily employed in aſcertaining the effects of the ſtadtholder, and their account is to be rendered to the French commiſſioners.

The order has been renewed, that all perſons, not belonging to the defenſive ſocieties, ſhall ſurrender their arms and ammunition.

The expences of the French repreſentatives amount daily to 1100 guilders. They keep a table of ſixty covers, at which ten huſſars, or other French ſoldiers, are daily received, in their turn, and treated with as much attention as the repreſentatives and generals ſhow to each other. But, it has been reſolved, upon their own propoſal, that their table ſhall be reduced to twelve covers, and the huſſars ſhall be no longer boarded in the palace.

Penſioner Spiegel and count Bentinck have received permiſſion to be viſited in their priſon by their relatives.

The greateſt preparations are making for organizing the army and navy.

The French repreſentatives make no political decrees until the Dutch authorities have ſeriouſly debated upon them. The military only are under the immediate orders of the French generals.

CHATHAM, *March* 23.

The ſhipwrights of this dock-yard left their work on Friday evening laſt, and took their tools with them. Since that time the whole body of theſe artificers, (except a few old men) have refuſed to come to work. This refractory diſpoſition has ariſen from the late order of the navy board to all dock-yards, that joiners and houſe carpenters ſhould be employed in fitting cabins, &c. and at preſent the ſhipwrights ſeem reſolute not to return to their duty till this order is countermanded.

Sir John Henſlow, the ſurveyor of the navy, arrived here on Saturday; and on that day and yeſterday uſed every endeavour to perſuade the men, by means of meſſengers, which Sir John ſent to the Star Inn, on Chatham Hill, where they, ſince their ſtanding out, have aſſembled. They obſtinately and peremptorily refuſed, however, to come to Sir John Henſlow at the commiſſioner's office here, and in conſequence, all thoſe who did not appear at their muſters in the yard on Saturday, are now diſcharged. The quartermen of the companies of ſhipwrights, and their apprentices, are alſo diſmiſſed; the commiſſioners being of opinion that they have not exerted themſelves ſufficiently in the command of their people.

LONDON, *March* 13.

Letters from Vienna ſtate, that on the 16th ult. two gentlemen belonging to the department for foreign affairs, were ſent to Baſle on a miſſion of importance.

A letter from Paris, of the 16th ult. aſſerts, that general Moreau, who commands the French army before Luxemburg, has written word to the convention that unleſs without the leaſt delay, his troops were provided with the neceſſary proviſions and forage, he ſhould be obliged to retreat into the interior of France.

Accounts from Berlin of the 26th ult. ſtate, the Pruſſian miniſter of ſtate, baron Hardenberg, is appointed by his Pruſſian majeſty to continue the negotiations with Mr. Barthelemy, the French ambaſſador at Baſle, which was commenced by the late count Goltz, and interrupted by his death.

We learn from the confines of Poland, that the fate of the leaders of the late revolution, is not yet decided, but that in all probability that of Koſciuſko will be far leſs ſevere, than that of Ptocki and Kolentazo, whoſe orders he merely executed. He is well treated in his confinement at Olmultz, and his allowance is three ducats a day.

March 31. The intelligence from Spain ſtates, that every thing remained quiet in Catalonia; the army being in the ſame ſituation as before. The continuation of the war was notwithſtanding looked on as certain.

The moſt important intelligence, ſhould it receive confirmation, is, that a rupture between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte is now conſidered as inevitable. Such an event will derange all the plans of the allies, and preſent new and unlooked for conſequences to the aſtoniſhed eyes of Europe.

April 3. Accounts received from Genoa mention, that the dey of Algiers had declared war againſt England, and was determined to act in the ſtricteſt union with France, in conſequence of receiving ſome ſhips of war and great ſums of money from that republic.

The French army of Italy is now on the point of putting itſelf into motion. Conſiderable reinforcements have lately arrived from France, and the inviſion of the Milaneſe is to be immediately attempted. The preſent is certainly a moſt favourable time for putting ſuch a plan in execution: for the Milaneſe are extremely weak; the recruiting ſervices has failed in Lombardy, and the court of Naples has not yet ſent its quota of 16,000 men. This is to be attributed to the diſaffection of the Neapolitan ſoldiers, who have lately expreſſed a determination not to march beyond the French frontiers of the kingdom.

The Sandfly and Muſkito gun batteries are 80 feet by the keel, and 30 by the beam, and are perfectly flat bottomed; they draw only four feet water, but by means of ſliding keels which paſs through the veſſels at the bow, and one aft, they may be kept as cloſe to the wind as the generality of ſhips; they have 20 row-ports, and their maſts are ſo conſtructed as to be lowered on deck; they mount two 68 cannonades, and two long 24 pounders in the bow, two heavy caronades aft, and four or ſix others which may either be worked below or on deck.

April 4. The duke of Courtland is treated with much eſteem at St. Peterſburgh; his highneſs dines frequently at court, and was obſerved in the ſame vehicle with her Imperial majeſty on a late public diverſion on the ice.

It appears by a letter from Rome, dated March 4, that new diſturbances had broken out in that city, where a conſiderable number of the ringleaders had

been apprehended. The troops had received orders to fire on the people in case of any resistence.

There have been some disturbances at Coxhaven between the American and English sailors. The former planted the tree of liberty, which the latter destroyed, a scuffle ensued, in which the English from their superiority of numbers, were victorious. The American sailors have since confined themselves to their ships.

Two new commissioners from the States General, have arrived in a flag of truce fishing vessel, of, and from Scheveling. They are charged with dispatches for our government.

We have accounts from Holland, that the council of Rotterdam, has, at the request of the French general, published a proclamation, by which all the burghers are summoned to deposite, at the stadt-house, in the space of 24 hours, all property or effects of any kind whatever, which they may have belonging to any English.

The national debt in Holland amounts to five hundred millions of Dutch florins.

The latest letters from Warsaw, state, that the want of provisions and corn throughout Poland, is most alarming and distressing for the poor inhabitants. Bad disorders and infections spread also their ravages through that devoted country.

Some disturbances of a serious nature have broken out in the district of Brundrut, where about 2000 of the populace planted a tree of liberty, and excited the rest of the subjects of the prince bishop of Wesel, and some of the Swiss district belonging to the canton of Beru, to follow their example. The senate of Beru is preparing to send troops to reduce the insurgents.

The Dutch, who, while they were our allies, preserved such a determined inactivity in their marine, seem eager to shew themselves more illustrious in the service of their new friends. The following is copied from a letter from Flushing, dated the 26th of February:

"The zeal of a merchant of this place, named Zouissen, has preserved to the state 3500 sailors, whom the admiralty had discharged for want of funds for their support. It seems he gave to each of these sailors ten crowns; and then proceeded to man three privateers with them, putting the others on board merchantmen. It is to be observed that during the whole continuance of the war, our republic did not fit out a single privateer. Now that they are menaced by a war with England, the Dutch begin to employ themselves seriously in equipping them."

The appointments for reinforcing the British squadron on the Mediterranean station, are at last made out. Admiral lord Hood is immediately to hoist his flag on board the Victory, of 110 guns; rear-admiral Archibald Dixson, on board the Zealous of 74 guns; and rear-admiral Man, on board the Cumberland, of 74 guns; these ships are to sail from Spithead by the 10th or 11th instant, at farthest. The Southampton, of 32 guns, capt. O'Brien, is the only frigate ordered at present to accompany them. The Commerce de Marseilles, of 120 guns, could not be refitted in time for this service; she is therefore destined to carry vice admiral Allan Gardner's flag in the Channel fleet.

BOSTON, *May* 28.

By captain Brooks, from Montserrat, in 21 days, we learn, that news was received there by the arrival of two men of war, that a fleet had sailed from Point-Petre (Guadaloupe), on an expedition; in consequence of which the inhabitants of Montserrat mounted guard every night, and were much agitated, expecting a visit to that island.

We learn with pleasure from Bermuda, that they have relaxed in, if not ceased, their infamous practice of depredating on American commerce.

Flour was selling at Port-au-Prince from 22 to 24 dollars per barrel; cod, and other kinds of common fish, at 6 dollars per quintal; boards, scantlings and staves, were extremely high.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 28.

Captain Sistare, who arrived here on Thursday last from Spanish St. Domingo, was brought to off the south side of that island, by a French privateer, who obliged him to pay three joes for three shots they fired at him. They told him it was the way they intended to serve all Americans. The name of the vessel or captain he could not obtain.

NEW-YORK, *June* 3.

Captain J. Thurston, of the schooner Polly, informs, that he left at Port-de-Paix 25 sail of American vessels, waiting for the payment of their cargoes; the last of which he believes will have to wait six or eight months before they will get it. On his passage here, captain T. was taken by the Bermudian privateer schooner Enterprise, who kept him in possession 5 days, and then released him in consequence of falling in with a more valuable prize, which was the brig Betsey, captain Holden, of Providence, (R. I.) While captain Thurston was in possession of the privateer, they opened and examined all her letters, &c.

The people of the brig Betsey, who was taken on the 18th May, on her passage from Port de-Paix to Providence, (R. I.) as above mentioned, arrived here in the Polly.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

It has been published in several of our prints, on the authority of a letter from a French royalist, dated Port-au-Prince, May 1st, that general Rigaud, commanding in the southern department of St. Domingo, had been wounded by the bursting of a bomb shell on the 13th of April last, and that he died five days after of the wound. It was also added, that this event had taken place in an attack under the command of that officer against Fort Bizoton.

A correspondent informs us, on the authority of letters dated Aux Cayes, May the 5th and 11th, that general Rigaud was not only alive, but well, and at his post in the west. If he had been killed at Leogane, the account must have reached Aux Cayes, 30 hours after.

The same letters enable us to contradict the account of the capture of the French privateer Les Jumeaux, which was said to have been taken into the Mole by an English frigate. That privateer was at Aux Cayes on the day of the date of those letters which have been received here, via New-York.

June 4. In the Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday, we mentioned the report of a letter being received in this city, which mentioned the landing of 55,000 French troops in Ireland.

This report was founded on a French letter received from New-York, of which the following is a translation.

"This day, (May 30,) arrived here a ship from Ireland, in which 200 merchants came passengers. They escaped on the approach of 55,000 French troops, who have effected a descent, which has been so long in contemplation."

In the New-York papers of yesterday, there is no mention of such an event. We may therefore conclude that the information is at least premature.

June 5. Last Sunday, about noon, numbers of persons witnessed a most distressing scene—Mr. ——— Muhlenberg, son of general Peter Muhlenberg, being alone in a boat between the city and the island, attempted to attach his boat to the boat of a shallop then passing—unfortunately the bow of the shallop's boat struck and sunk the other.—It blew exceedingly fresh, and though attempts were made to save him by the people on board the shallop, and by sundry persons who pushed off from shore; after swimming a few minutes, the unfortunate youth sunk to rise no more.

BALTIMORE, *June* 8.

By the brig Rover, capt. Smith, from Cadiz, we learn, that the Algerines had a number of cruisers out at the time he sailed. He says he was chased by two row boats, armed, and had it not been that his vessel was a remarkable fast sailer, and carried guns, he must have been taken by them.

The brig Amelia from New-York, out six days, the captain of which informs, that when he sailed, there was no report in that city respecting the French landing in Ireland, but says he passed in coming out, a vessel which he supposed to be in the passenger trade, and by her he doubts not that the report has circulated. The latest New-York papers, however, do not mention the arrival alluded to above.

June 10. We learn from Newport, says the Connecticut Gazette of June 4, that on Tuesday last, a French frigate arrived there in 44 days from Rochfort, in France, which brought out citizen Adet, the new French ambassador to the United States, and citizen Le Tomb, former consul at Bolton, who, it is supposed, is appointed consul general. The frigate captured an burnt on her passage two large Spanish and one Portuguese ships. We are informed from good authority, that a copy of a treaty of peace signed between France and Prussia has arrived in the above frigate—that France and Spain are negotiating for peace—and that Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, &c. are banished to Normondy.

THE subscriber having ceased to represent the Adjutant-General, Henry Carbery, Esquire, at this place, thinks it necessary to give public notice thereof, lest the returns of militia and communications relative thereto should continue to be addressed to him. He takes this occasion respectfully to request that those field-officers, and others, who have undertaken to receive the fees due to him, as clerk of the council, for issuing militia commissions, would avail themselves of the earliest meetings of their corps to collect what remains unpaid. He would not be understood to complain of delay, on the contrary, he acknowledges himself under great obligations for the attention which has been paid to him in this particular, and does not suppose that any thing but the smallness of the fee has occasioned delay in any one instance. The fee is one quarter of a dollar, payable on all commissions *accepted*, whether original ones or issued in cases of promotion.

JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, June 8, 1795. 1

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 17th of July, for READY MONEY, at the house of DANIEL BUSY, near the mouth of Fishing creek, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal property of CHARLES BUSY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of two negro girls, horses, cattle, hogs, household furniture, and some plantation utensils. Those who have claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, on or before the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY BUSY, }
DANIEL BUSY, } Administrators.

June 9, 1795. 1w 7/6

To be SOLD, for READY CASH, by the representatives of JOSHUA GRAVES, deceased, on the 22d instant, at Mr. WALKER's Tavern, on the Head of Saint-Clement's bay, in Saint-Mary's county,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

June 1, 1795. James Thelgen

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on West River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very small expence. The situation of the dwelling-house commands an extensive view of the bay, &c. and situated in a neighbourhood of several of the most respectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, consisting of a two story framed dwelling-house, well finished and painted inside and out, a kitchen and store-room at each end, conveniently constructed, milk house, smoke house, poultry houses, corn house, several negro quarters, stable, four tobacco houses, and a decent overseers house, conveniently constructed for a genteel family, a cow-house, &c. all in good order. The purchaser may also be accommodated with a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some valuable well broke mules, with every necessary plantation utensil, there are several small apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on said land, but as its presumed any person inclined to purchase will view the premises, any further description is deemed unnecessary, more than the terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession given the first of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A set of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on said land.

West-River, June 7, 1795. 1

THE members of the Society of the CINCINNATI are earnestly requested to meet at Mr. WHARFF's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fourth day of July next, as business of importance to the society requires their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, June 4, 1795. 1

WILLIAM CATON,

Has for SALE,

At his Grocery and Dry Goods Store,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

SPIRIT; West-India and New-England rum; gin; whiskey; peach brandy; French ditto; cherry bounce; molasses; brown, lump, and loaf sugars; hyson, congo, souchong, green, and bohea teas; soap; mould and dipped candles; barley; rice; starch; salt; James river and pig-tail tobacco; snuff; nutmegs; fig and Indigo blue; coffee; sallad, boiled, and raw oil; lampblack; white and red lead; copperas; pork; herrings; shad; mackrel; salmon; hogs lard; butter; cheese; powder and shot; hoes; spades; sheep shears; frying pans; flat irons; grid-irons; nails; tea-kettles; padlocks; trunk locks; hinges; trunk handles; coffee-mills; knives and forks of different kinds; razors; sciffars; penknives; powder knives; hones; curry-combs; horse, shaving, sweeping, scrubbing, painting, shoe, tooth, and buckle brushes; waiters of different sizes; trace ropes; bed-cords; leading lines; glue; figs; raisins; tamarinds; jar raisins; allspice; pepper; almonds; flour; Spanish and American segars, and boxes for the same; pipes; sifters; wool and cotton cards; playing ditto; candlesticks of different kinds; snuffers; white metal spoons; brass cocks; chocolate; Cayenne pepper; mustard; Stoughton's bitters; a large assortment of stone, queen's, and wooden ware; hollow and window glass; men and women's leather and stuff shoes; India china of different kinds; saddle-bag locks; twine; white rope; snuff, tobacco, and shaving boxes; combs of all kinds; walking canes; cow-hides; writing, and flowered paper; tea canisters of different patterns; large dressing cases of different kinds; hard and soft pomatum; court-plaster; pack bolsters; tooth powder; lip salve; hair powder; swan down and silk puffs; wash balls; perfumes of all kinds; milk of roses; watch chains, keys and seals, assorted; sealing wax; wafers; lead pencils; the best lavender water; silk purses; red bark; looking glasses of different kinds; white linen; osnabrigs; Russia sheeting; striped holland; brown holland; calicoes; handkerchiefs; cotton stockings, ribbed and plain; shawls; silk; thread; sans; ladies and gentlemen's gloves of different kinds; hats; needles; pins; stick blacking; hat and band boxes; all kinds of trunks; razor straps; elastic razor straps; tin coffee pots; glass goblets and sugar dishes; which he will sell very low for cash.

The said Caton, actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public has afforded him, and he flatters himself, that, while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation. 1

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of ROBERT and LEWIS DUVALL was dissolved on the thirty-first day of January last, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call upon the subscriber (who has full power to settle with them) and pay up their respective balances; necessity requires that the business of the concern should be immediately finally closed, it is therefore earnestly requested that strict regard may be paid to this notice, otherwise absolute necessity will compel me to have process issued against every one who does not regard it.

ROBERT DUVALL.

June 10, 1795. 1w 7/6

In CHANCERY, June 8, 1795.

Leonard Streight, against David Morgan. } THE complainant, LEONARD STREIGHT, applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by DAVID MORGAN, on the 29th day of July, 1791, for conveying unto him, the said Streight, and his heirs, a half lot of ground in Elizabeth-town, Washington county, distinguished by No. 209, and adjoining the alley 41 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in length; he states, that the said Morgan, at the time of executing the deed, was not, and has never since been, a resident of the state of Maryland; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 17th day of July next, to the end, that the defendant David Morgan, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in September next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

John T. Mason

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

1

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of September next.

MR. Rd. O. Brook, Baker Brook, Nicholas Blacklock, Charles county; Thos. B. Clements, Miss Polly Clements, Alexd. Cawood, C. C. Clement Hutchings, to the care of Benj. Macal, Holland Point, Calvert county; Jailor of Charles county, Hezekiah Johnson (2), Archd. Johnson, Joel Munson, teacher of vocal music, John B. Neale, on board the sloop Fanny, Nanjemoy, capt. John Sewart, to the care of Mr. Ferguson, Port-Tobacco, Willm. M. Wilkerson, Buckler Whitter, Port-Tobacco.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

June 2, 1795.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be lost, about the 13th May last, in Annapolis, or between said city and my house, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing a number of papers, amongst which an inventory of the estate of ELIZABETH BASIL, deceased, with several receipts, accounts, &c. respecting said estate, and other papers that are of no use to any one but the owner. Any person delivering said pocket book, and the contents, to the printers hereof, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Head of Severn, on Tuesday the 2d of June, a negro man named TOBY, of a black complexion, thirty years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he is a stout boney fellow, has lost one of his eyes, and it is very much blood shotted; he is knockkneed, and has a large flat foot; this fellow has lately had the small-pox by inoculation, and is much scarified about the feet and hands with it; had on when he went away a tolerable good fearnothing coat, only ripped in the sleaves, coarse osnabrig shirt, an indifferent pair kersey breeches, he has money with him, and it is likely will soon alter his dress. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds thirty miles, the above reward, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

6w 18 7/6 BENJAMIN BROWN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

1 JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we, the subscribers, intend making application to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called LITTLE DEAN, lying and being in said county, under an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

3 THOMAS COLE,
JOHN COLE.

Prince-George's county, February 10, 1795.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office. 3

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named TOM, about twenty-six years of age, a stout strong built fellow, six feet high, of a dark yellowish complexion, flat nose, wide mouth, large teeth, and walks very clumsily; he has lately taken up the name of TOM TOOGOOD, and has petitioned the general court for freedom. At May term last his attorney, Gabriel Duvall, Esquire, ordered him home, informing him that nothing could be done at that court respecting his petition, but the said negro TOM hath not yet returned; he had on when he went from home an osnabrig shirt, black and white country cloth jacket, white kersey breeches, white yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up said negro and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES WALKER.

June 9th, 1795. 10 9/4½

THERE is at the plantation of doctor MICHAEL PUE, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, shod before, and has a narrow blaze down his forehead. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

10 7/6

BY an act of the legislature of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river, the subscribers are authorised and appointed to open books for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking, notice is hereby given, that BOOKS will be OPENED, at the house of Mrs. SUTER, in George-town, on the first Monday in July next, to receive subscriptions to the number of four hundred SHARES, at two hundred dollars each share. Previous to any call for money there will be at least six weeks notice in all the news-papers of this state, and in the Alexandria and Philadelphia papers.

Fifth enacting clause of the law.

"*And be it enacted*, That for and in consideration of their great risk, and the expences to be incurred by the said proprietors, not only for the building the said bridge, but for keeping the same in continual repair, the said bridge, and all its profits, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares; and it shall and may be lawful for the said directors, at all times hereafter, for the term of fifty years, to demand and to receive such reasonable tax or toll as they may from time to time agree on and require; provided they shall not at any time demand more than two thirds of the present rates of ferriages to and from George-town; which rates or toll shall at all times be made public, and shall not be altered or changed oftener than once in each year; and at the expiration of the said term of fifty years, the said directors shall receive such toll as shall be regulated by the legislature of this state, or of the United States should the said bridge be erected within the jurisdiction of the United States.

2 WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
JAMES M. LINGAN,
URIAH FORREST.

George-town, 8th May, 1795.

Timothy Palmer, an artist eminently distinguished by the bridges he has lately built over the rivers Merrimack, in the state of Massachusetts, and Piscataqua, in New-Hampshire, has undertaken the erection of the bridge, and engages its completion before the end of the next year.

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ON application to the Chancellor by a petition, in writing, of WILLIAM BRAWNER, junior, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Brawner, appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, on the twenty-sixth of June next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors, as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors, of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the 30th instant, and continued therein three weeks successively.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

3

To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of STRAWBERRY HILL, the situation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West-river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 3, 1795. 7

FOR SALE, 2

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, she is a good house maid, and sold for no fault whatever. Inquire of the printer.

WANTED,
Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *seasoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handsome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. 8

Twelve Pounds Reward.

Prince-George's county, May 1, 1795.

ABSENTED themselves from my service since the late Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel county courts, the following twelve NEGROES, calling themselves QUEENS, *Simon, Billy, Jack, Lewis, Isaac, Paul, Matthew*, and *Tom*, very black negroes, and *Tom, Billy, Nick*, and *Fanny*, of a brown complexion; they are all young, hearty, and well made negroes, and quitted me for no other reason but because they were not set free at the last court. As I have recognised for the said negroes I conceive that I do not forfeit their services, nor lose any share of my authority over them, before trial; I do therefore promise the above reward to any person who will inform me where the aforesaid negroes may be found, and be witness against such persons as harbour or employ them, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for each one. I likewise forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said negroes at their peril, as I am determined to prosecute every such person agreeably to law.

4 JOHN ASHTON.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in the face and legs, six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse VENETIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whose pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a single mare, if two mares, or more from the same person, four dollars per mare, and three shillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by first of July; if the money is not paid by the first of July next six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795. 7

A Latin School.

THE subscriber wishes to take the charge of eight or ten boys, without delay, and instruct them in the LATIN LANGUAGE, &c. at his own house, situate in St. Mary's county, in the vicinity of the Cool Springs. Punctual and diligent attention will be paid to the moral and literary improvement of such young gentlemen as may be put under my tuition. On Saturdays, I shall instruct them in reading English authors, arithmetic, writing Latin and English, &c. The price of tuition will be seven pounds per annum. Very good convenient board may be had in the neighbourhood for the above mentioned number of boys, at a moderate price. I will board a few boys myself.

STEPHEN CAWOOD.

E. C. 10th May, 1795. 4X

Latina Schola.

SUBSIGNATOR exoptat accipere curam octo aut decem puerorum, sine mora, & docere eos Latinam linguam & cætera, fuæ domi sitæ in Sanctæ Mariæ comitatu, in vicinitate Frigidorum Fontium. Accurata & diligens attentio dabitur morali & literariæ amplificarioni eorum parvorum generosorum qui supponantur mea tuitione. Diebus Saturni, instruam eos, Deo juvante, legendo Anglicanos auctores, arithmetica, scribendo Latine & Anglice &c. Pretium tuitionis erit £.7 per annum. Optimus & convenientissimus convictus habeatur, in vicinitate, pueris supra dictis, moderata mercede. Accipiam paucos convictores egomet.

S. CAWOOD.

E. C. decimo die Maii 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 8th inst. as a runaway, a negro man named ADAM, and says he belongs to WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on an old brown broadcloth coat, blue waistcoat, an old pair of buckskin breeches, osnabrig shirt, old yarn stockings, and an old hat with a cover. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges to

3X JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

May 24, 1795.

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tertenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſuch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, unleſs being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort fearnough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795. 20

The Prince of Orange,

STANDS this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the governor's bridge, and will cover mares at the moderate rate of 25*ſ.* per mare, if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt, or two barrels of Indian corn, delivered at my houſe by the firſt day of December next; he is a dark hardy ſorrel, now five years old, and riſing ſixteen hands high, with much ſtrength, bone, and activity, he was got by Old Careleſs, out of an imported mare, which was imported by colonel Baylor, and known by the name of Kitty Fiſher, and was ſold to Chatham Fitzhugh, for one hundred and fifty guineas. Good paſturage at 3*ſ.* per week, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

April 18, 1795. 6 tf

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

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